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WORLD AFFAIRS

GENEVA CONF.

Asian Reds Bar West

Dulles Says UN Faces Test

Demands for exclusion of the U.S. & other Western powers from affairs of the Far East were voiced by Communist delegates at opening sessions Apr. 26-29 of the Geneva Conf. on problems in Asia. An "Asia for the Asians" policy was enunciated by Red Chinese Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai with the support of Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov.

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles declared that the U.S. upheld the "authority of the UN" in Korea. He warned that the Reds were intent on "destroying human freedom."

19 nations were represented in the conference: the USSR, Red China & North Korea on the Communist side, and the 16 Allies in the Korean war (South Korea, U.S., Britain, France, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey).

Test on China Deferred

The Soviet demand that Red China be accorded "Big 5" status in the conference was circumvented before the opening session Apr. 26 under a compromise negotiated by Molotov & British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden. They agreed to a plan whereby Thailand, the USSR & Britain would rotate daily in that order in the conference chairmanship. Dulles declined a co-chairmanship to remain free for debate from the floor.

Forgn. Min. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, Molotov & Eden were named to preside alternately, with Wan presiding Apr. 26 over the opening in the Palace of Nations.[1]

Rival Koreans Heard

Delegates of South & North Korea renewed their governments' previous demands on Korean peace & unification in speeches Apr. 27.

Forgn. Min. Pyun Yung Tai of South Korea declared that Korean elections should be held only in the northern half of the country—to fill about 100 seats in the ROK Parliament held open ever since Korea's UN-sponsored election in 1950, which was boycotted by the Red regime. Pyun denounced Red demands for withdrawal of UN forces from Korea, saying that was "like a burglar caught in a crime asking a policeman to disarm simultaneously."[2]

Lt. Gen. Nam Il, North Korean Forgn. Minister, followed Pyun with a proposal for setting up an all-Korea Govt. without direct elections. The North Korean plan: the rival Korean Parliaments would name delegations to a Korean national commission, including "representatives of the largest democratic organizations"; it would take charge at once of interzonal trade & cultural relations and draft an election law to insure the "genuinely democratic character" of elections to be held without "foreign interference" & "pressure on voters by local authorities & pressure groups." Nam Il's plan also called for withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea within 6 months.[3]

Dulles Vs. Chou En-Lai

Dulles' address Apr. 28 on the Korean problem said the "authority of the UN," which had gone to the Korean Republic's defense when Communist aggression threatened it with "extinction," was "at stake" in the Geneva meeting. "If this conference is disloyal to the UN & its decisions on how to make peace & unify Korea then each of us will bear a share of responsibility for destroying what protects us all," Dulles warned.

Chou En-lai, speaking after Dulles, declared that "the countries of Asia should consult among themselves . . . seeking common measures to safeguard peace & security in Asia." He denounced the U.S. as an aggressor "dreaming to impose upon the Chinese people the power of the Kuomintang remnant clique" on Formosa. He demanded that "all foreign military bases" & "armed forces stationed in Asia" be removed, "remilitarization of Japan be prevented and all economic blockades & restrictions be abolished." He asserted that the Red Chinese "never committed & will never commit aggression" and "most emphatically shall not tolerate aggression against us by any country."[4]

Molotov Supports Chou

Molotov, who like Chou supported North Korea's plan for Korean unification, also indorsed Chou's Asia policy in a conference speech Apr. 29. The Soviet Forgn. Minister said U.S. refusal to recognize the Chinese Communist Govt. was part of an "aggressive" American policy "affecting the whole situation in Asia." Any peaceful settlement achieved in Geneva, he said, must be on a basis that "the peoples of Asia have the full right to settle their own affairs."[5]

Week in Headlines

International

Geneva Conf. opened; Red China demanded all outside powers withdraw from Asian affairs.

Defenders withstood heavy attacks at Dienbienphu; French promised full freedom to Viet Nam.

U.S. loan granted Schuman Pool.

MVD "assassin" deserted to West in Germany.

Russia broke with Australia.

Van Acker new Belgian Premier.

United States

Stevens testified on first 6 days of hearings on clash with McCarthy.

Senate passed Admin. bill for flexible wool price supports.

Col. Schwable, ex-POW, escaped penalty for "germ war" confession.

Salk polio vaccine tests began.

INDO-CHINA

Britain Waits on Geneva

Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill, whose Cabinet had held a series of meetings on the war emergency in Indo-China, told Commons in London Apr. 27 his Govt. would give no assurance of military aid against the Indo-Chinese Reds pending the "results of Geneva." (The Geneva Conf. was to take up the Indo-Chinese problem after dealing with Korea.) Reports in Geneva & London said Britain was resisting demands by Dulles for an immediate meeting of the U.S., Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, the Philippines & French Indo-Chinese states on an Asian security pact.[6]

(Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru proposed Apr. 24 that the U.S., Britain, Russia & Red China make a pact pledging that none would intervene, directly or indirectly, in Indo-China.)[7]

Eisenhower on Truce Hopes

Pres. Eisenhower, in a speech Apr. 26 to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce convention in Washington, expressed hope that the Geneva Conf. would produce "some situation that at least we could call a *modus vivendi*." He said Indo-China had become a "testing place" between the free world & communism and that a "time of great decisions" on the Asian situation was at hand.[8]

1—see p. 112C3 2—see p. 127B1 3—see p. 73C1 4—see p. 127C1 5—see p. 81E1 6—see p. 126G1 7—see p. 127B2, E2 8—see pp. 125B1, 126C3 (See Index to this & previous volumes for references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

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(The President, at his news conference Apr. 29, repeated previous assurances that American forces would not become involved in the Indo-Chinese or any other war without a declaration by Congress. He expressed disapproval of a measure offered in the U.S. House by Rep. Frederic R. Coudert [R., N.Y.], as an amendment to a defense appropriation bill, forbidding that any of the appropriation be used to support troops sent into combat without Congressional approval. The President said authority must be flexible to deal with fluid international situations.)

Battle for Dienbienphu

Communist-led Viet Minh rebels overran another outpost in Dienbienphu's northwest defenses Aug. 23 as they pushed to within 700 yards of the town's center. By Apr. 27 they had reached to less than 600 yards. But Dienbienphu's French Union defenders Apr. 28 beat off strong blows aimed at the western emplacements. The town's defenses, originally enclosing a 4-by-6-mi. plain, had been nibbled away in 6 weeks to a diameter of less than one mile.[1]

U.S. Planes Aid Defense

U.S.-supplied Corsair fighter-bombers, going into action in Indo-China for the first time, pounded rebels at Dienbienphu Apr. 26 as a part of a French air force which set a one-day record for air strikes in the 7-yr. war.[2]

The French High Command announced Apr. 27 that in addition to supplies, about 100 Forgn. Legionnaires were being parachuted daily into Dienbienphu. USAF veteran Paul Holden, 32, of Greenleaf, Kan., civilian pilot employed by Civil Air Transport in the Dienbienphu airlift, became the first American casualty of the war Apr. 24 when his C-119 Flying Boxcar was hit by a rebel 37-mm. anti-aircraft shell and he was wounded severely in the right thigh & arm.[3]

(The Pilots Employment Agency in Teterboro, N.J. said Apr. 27 that hundreds of American pilots had indicated their willingness to fly fighter & bomber planes in Indo-China at the $25,000-a-year pay in prospect for flying planes for firms contracting with the French. The agency said French Govt. & U.S. State Dept. approval would be necessary before U.S. civilian pilots, now supplied for transport flights, could take jobs as combat flyers.)

7 U.S. C-124 Globemasters ferrying probably more than 1,000 French paratroopers for the relief of Dienbienphu arrived at a secret airbase in Viet Nam Apr. 23-24. They had flown from Paris with stops at Tunis, Dharan, Karachi, Colombo & Bangkok.[2]

Britain Said to Withhold Planes

Ned Russell reported in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Apr. 29 that the British Cabinet Apr. 26 had rejected a U.S. proposal that American, British & Australian carriers join a French carrier in air strikes in defense of Dienbienphu. The proposal was made in Paris to British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden by U.S. State Secy. Dulles.[4]

Ask Molotov Aid Wounded

French Forgn. Secy. Georges Bidault appealed to the Soviet Govt. at the Geneva Conf. Apr. 26 to persuade the rebels to allow evacuation of wounded from Dienbienphu. But Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov was reported Apr. 28 to have rejected the plea and to have proposed instead that Viet Minh representatives be invited to Geneva to arrange a truce for evacuations.[5]

Viet Nam Promised Freedom

"Total independence" for Viet Nam within the French Union was pledged by France Apr. 28. In return, Viet Nam promised to "maintain & consolidate" its friendship with France.

The declaration was signed in Paris by French Premier Joseph Laniel & Viet Nam Vice Premier Nguyen Trung Vinh. Paris officials indicated that they hoped it would satisfy Americans who held that only a definite promise of freedom would inspire the Indo-Chinese to fight determinedly against the Communists.

The French-Viet Namese declaration said the 2 nations had agreed to settle their "mutual relations" on the basis of 2 "fundamental" treaties —one assuring full sovereignty for Viet Nam, the other establishing a French-Viet Namese association with the French Union. Both treaties had been drafted but would not be signed until completion of other agreements on joint French-Viet Namese supervision of juridical, defense, economic & cultural matters in Viet Nam.[6]

Cambodia Complains to UN

A charge that Viet Minh forces had committed aggression against Cambodia was filed formally with UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld in New York Apr. 23 by Cambodian Amb.-to-U.S. Nong Kimny. Cambodia made no request for UN action against the attack but reserved the right to ask in the future for "specific action by the competent organ of the UN." The complaint said that Cambodia harbored "no hate or animosity toward anyone" and that the "foreign Viet Minh troops can raise no valid argument to justify the aggression."[7]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Malenkov Warns U.S.

The strongest anti-U.S. speeches by high Soviet spokesmen since the formation of the Malenkov Govt. were made Apr. 26 by Premier Georgi M. Malenkov & Communist Party Secy. Nikita S. Khruschev before the USSR Supreme Soviet (Parliament) in Moscow.

Malenkov accused the U.S. of "provoking the extension of war in Indo-China," "maintaining an atmosphere of war hysteria" and "threatening the world with the hydrogen bomb" and "openly proclaiming . . . a prolonged cold war." He declared that "the aggressive circles" would be "crushed by the same weapon" if they resorted to the "madness" of atomic war against the Soviet Union.[8]

Dep. Prime Min. Lazar M. Kaganovich told the Supreme Soviet Apr. 24 that the Communist bloc would win the East-West struggle because it had "all the advantages on our side."

Khrushchev on 'Co-Existence'

Khrushchev denounced U.S. State Secy. Dulles for his attitude against Red China and for making major policy speeches while "drunk with rage & fury." But, since capitalism existed, Khrushchev said, Russia "must & should cooperate" with it.[9]

USSR Replies on Atom Pool

Russia's reply to Pres. Eisenhower's proposal for a world atomic resources pool was delivered to State Secy. Dulles by Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov during a private conference on "various problems" in Geneva Apr. 27. Neither revealed the contents of the Russian note. Press sources speculated that the USSR had invited further "clarification" of the Eisenhower plan and left the door open to more talks on cooperative peaceful use of atomic energy.[10]

NATO Council on Unity

The NATO Foreign Ministers Council, meeting in Paris Apr. 23, issued a communiqué stressing the "need for continuing efforts, vigilance & unity" against Soviet aspirations to rule the world & the growing military strength of the Soviet bloc. The Council approved NATO members' refusal to recognize East German "sovereignty" and expressed "gratification" at Anglo-U.S. assurances of cooperation with the European Defense Community.[11]

Tito Weighs EDC Role

Yugoslav Pres. Marshal Tito said Apr. 22 that his country would support a European army and eventually might join the EDC if its member Govts. rejected "all egoistic matters & personal interests."[12]

(Tito was reported Apr. 25 by Yugoslavs in London to have made a new proposal on division of Trieste. He reportedly told the Western Big 3 that Yugoslavia was willing to yield Trieste City and its port to Italy and grant free access to it from the Italian frontier through Yugoslav territory.)[13]

Coal-Steel Pool Gets U.S. Loan

The U.S. lent $100 million to the European Coal & Steel Community Apr. 23 to expand production & re-

1—see p. 126G2 2—126C2 3—pp. 118D1, 81D3 4—126A1, F2 5—126A3 6—pp. 126F1, D3, 65B2 7—126F3 8—82D2 9—Vol. XIII, p. 382G1 10.—p. 118F3 11—pp. 127D1, 99A3 12—127B3; Vol. XIII, 168G 13—Vol. XIII, 427E2

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vive the European capital market. The 25-yr., 3⅞% interest loan was the first American aid direct to the pool rather than to the 6 member nations as individuals. The ECSC said Apr. 15 that, since opening of the the common coal-steel market a year ago, steel prices were lower, coal & steel trade within the Community had increased and coal imports from the U.S. had decreased.[1]

Red 'Assassin' Asks Asylum

A Soviet secret police officer sent to West Germany to kill an anti-Red leader instead surrendered to U.S. security agents and sought political asylum, American authorities in Bonn revealed Apr. 22. MVD Capt. Nikolai Evgenyevich Khokhlov, 32, related:

He had been assigned to kill Georgi Sergeyevich Okolovich, an official of the anti-Soviet refugee group *Natsioalny Trudovoi Soyuz.* 2 German Reds, recruited in Berlin, preceded Khokhlov to Frankfurt. He arrived there Feb. 17, told Okolovich of the plot Feb. 18. Okolovich arranged Khokhlov's meeting with U.S. agents Feb. 20, when Khokhlov requested asylum and persuaded his 2 German associates to surrender.

U.S. authorities later pointed out that Khokhlov's MVD superiors had been executed last year as Beria men. They expressed some doubt over his motives in seeking asylum.

Khokhlov said his wife, Yanina, 32, a Moscow engineer, had persuaded him to desert to the West. He appealed to Pres. Eisenhower & Pope Pius XII Apr. 27 for aid in saving her & their 21-month-old son from Soviet revenge.

American agents found ingenious murder weapons left for Khokhlov in the Frankfurt RR station: 2 dummy cigarette cases concealing silenced pistols and 2 electrically-fired miniature pistols (4 in. long, 4 in. high), all equipped with poison pellets.

The official East German CP newspaper *Neues Deutschland* ridiculed Khokhlov's surrender Apr. 24. It said he was an émigré Russian whose story had been devised by the U.S. to wreck the Geneva Conf.

Truchnovich Case Cited

The U.S. protested to Russia Apr. 23 against the "outrageous & uncivilized" plot revealed by Khokhlov. The U.S. also charged that Dr. Alexander Truchnovich, West Berlin head of the NTS who disappeared Apr. 13, had been "brutally kidnapped" by Soviet agents. Russia rejected a British protest over Truchnovich Apr. 27. West Berlin offered a $25,000 reward Apr. 22 for aid in finding Truchnovich or his kidnappers.

The East German Govt. said Truchnovich came East voluntarily after realizing the "futility" of émigré resistance movements. It announced Apr. 26 that another anti-Red leader, Josip Krutij, head of a Ukrainian Nationalist group in Munich, had entered the East Zone illegally and surrendered to Red authorities.

1—see p. 52B3 2—129F3 3—p. 119C3 4—p. 112B2 5—Vol. XIII, p. 354D3 6—p. 119D3 7—p. 128A1 8—pp. 128G3-129D1

Reds Break With Australia

Russia severed diplomatic relations with Australia Apr. 23 over that Govt.'s refusal to return to the USSR self-exiled Soviet diplomat Vladimir Petrov & his wife. Australia rejected Apr. 25 Soviet charges that Mrs. Petrov had been kidnapped. Russia also claimed that Petrov had stolen Soviet funds.

(Departure of the Australian Embassy staff from Moscow, set for Apr. 25, was delayed by Russia, apparently until arrangements were completed for return of the Soviet staff in Canberra. The Australians got Soviet exit visas Apr. 28.)[2]

Middle East Developments

The UN Security Council delayed for a 3d time Apr. 27 a decision on procedure in considering cross-complaints of Israeli & Jordanian armistice violations. Britain proposed a new agenda item: "Compliance with & enforcement of the general armistice agreement." (Jordan's lower house of Parliament voted thanks Apr. 20 to Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Security Council chairman for April, for his support of the Arab cause in the UN.)[3]

Iraq announced Apr. 25 that the U.S. had agreed to strengthen the Iraqi Army with unconditional military aid. Israel protested Apr. 27 that the U.S. decision was "prejudicial to the prospects of peace in the Middle East."[4] (The U.S. Forgn. Operations Admin. Apr. 21 allotted $13,125,000 in economic aid for Israel in the last quarter of fiscal 1953-54, bringing the fiscal year's total U.S. economic aid to Israel to $52,500,000.)[5]

The UN Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Comm., still boycotted by Israel, condemned Israel Apr. 28 for an all-day siege of Budrus village Apr. 26 during which an Arab girl was wounded. Israel, apologizing for the incident Apr. 27, blamed it on stray bullets fired during Israeli Army maneuvers near Budrus.[6]

Jordan said Apr. 22 that Britain had given "satisfactory" assurances it would defend Jordan in the event of an Israeli attack without waiting for UN consultation.

McCARTHY-ARMY DISPUTE

SENATE HEARINGS

Stevens Testimony Heard

Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens testified daily for the first 6 days of hearings[7] convened by the Senate Investigations Subcom. Apr. 22 to get at the truth of charges exchanged by Stevens & Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, the subcommittee's permanent chairman [see summary of proceedings Apr. 22-28 beginning next page].

The hearings were broadcast by radio & TV. NBC-TV halted full live coverage after 2 days on grounds public interest was low and it was losing too much money. DuMont & ABC continued live telecasts.

Hensel Answers Charges

Asst. Defense Secy. H. Struve Hensel Apr. 25 denounced charges brought against him by Sen. McCarthy as "false, untrue & malicious." Hensel filed with Subcom. Counsel Ray H. Jenkins a formal reply to the allegation that he had inspired the Army complaint over G. David Schine to discredit the McCarthy Subcom. & thwart its investigation of Hensel's alleged "misconduct & possible law violation" (through interest in a firm selling supplies to ships).

Hensel's statement said:

● The Defense establishment made "every effort" to cooperate with the McCarthy Subcom. in its investigations. Hensel, as Defense Dept. Counsel, "was asked" after Mar. 1 to draw up a chronology of events connected with attempts by McCarthy & his aides to secure "special favors" for Schine. It was submitted Mar. 10 to Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.), a subcommittee member who had asked for it, to other subcommittee members & others in Congress who had inquired about the Army's treatment of Schine.

● McCarthy apparently launched his investigation of Hensel's financial affairs after Mar. 10. Hensel had no inkling of it until Mar. 22. Hensel never had been investigated by the subcommittee "as such"; McCarthy & his staff had violated the subcommittee's moratorium on all other investigations pending hearings on the Schine controversy. (McCarthy retorted that this point in Hensel's reply showed that Hensel thought the Schine dispute had "successfully roadblocked all investigations by our committee of fraud, corruption & Communists in Government.")

● The charge that Hensel's "private interests conflicted with my duties & responsibilities" as a Navy Dept. official in 1943-45 was a "malicious lie" & "irrelevant" to the Schine probe. Hensel had held a "perfectly legitimate & conventional minority financial interest" as a director in the Arthur L. Pierson firm, formed in Mar. 1936 & selling canned food to "private steamship operators & distributors of food products." This interest had been checked by a Senate subcommittee in 1949 without Hensel's knowledge at the time. He had held routine negotiations with the Internal Revenue Bureau in 1949 on his 1943-45 income taxes.

Hensel said he had asked Mar. 29 that the Justice Dept. & FBI (the latter on behalf of the Defense Dept.) recheck his financial affairs. He demanded that McCarthy also submit his "financial affairs, including income tax returns," to public investigation if Hensel's were brought into the hearings on the Schine dispute.[8]

Summary of Hearings on McCarthy-Army Dispute

(Public Proceedings of Senate Permanent Subcom. on Investigations in Washington)

1st Day—Apr. 22

Mundt Defines Probe's Goal

Sen. Karl Earl Mundt (R., S.D.), 53, temporary subcommittee chairman, opened with a statement explaining that the purpose of the hearings was to investigate: (a) Army Secy. Robert Ten Broek Stevens' charge that Subcom. Chrmn. Joseph Raymond McCarthy (R., Wis.), Subcom. Chief Counsel Roy Marcus Cohn & other staff members "sought by improper means to obtain preferential treatment" for draftee Gerard David Schine, ex-subcommittee consultant; (b) counter-charges by McCarthy, Cohn & other staff members that Stevens, Army Counselor John G. Adams & Asst. Defense Secy. H. Struve Hensel "attempted to discredit" the subcommittee and to force it to end attempts "to expose Communist infiltration in the Army," furthermore that Stevens & Adams tried "to trade off preferential treatment for Pvt. Schine as an inducement . . . to halt [the] exposition of the mishandling of Communist infiltration in the military."*

Mundt pledged to hold hearings only when committee members of both political parties were present.

'Army' as Party Challenged

McCarthy, raising "a point of order" before the first witness was called, asked that charges against him be listed as filed by Stevens, Adams & Hensel rather than as filed by the Army Dept.[1] He called it "a disgrace" to Army men to let "a few [civilian] Pentagon politicians" label themselves as the Army Dept. Mundt ruled the request out of order unless raised when Stevens testified.†

Reber on Efforts for Schine

Maj. Gen. Miles Reber, 52, commander of the Army's Western Area in Europe, was first witness. Under direct questioning & cross-examination by special subcommittee counsel Ray H. Jenkins, Reber testified that:

On July 8, 1953, as the Army's Congressional liaison man, he [Reber] went to McCarthy's office in response to a phone call from that office. McCarthy told him he "was very much interested in obtaining a direct Reserve commission" for Schine, who then was facing the prospect of being drafted. McCarthy said Schine's committee experience qualified him for a commission. Cohn added that Schine's qualifications included about a year in 1946-47 as an Army Transport Svc. "junior ship's officer" [civilian] with the "assimilated rank of a first lieutenant." Next day, on Reber's request, Cohn gave Reber Schine's "biographical background."

Reber thereupon asked Brig. Gen. Paul Yount, Actg. Transportation Chief, whether a person with such ATS experience could get a direct commission. Yount said he "could probably" get one. Reber gave the details to Gen. John E. Hull, Vice Chief of Staff. Hull told him to process the case "entirely in accordance" with Army regulations and to inform Stevens.

Reber then asked Cohn to send Schine to the Pentagon to be processed for "a possible commission." Schine appeared July 15, but "there was considerable difficulty . . . in getting [him] to fill out a full application." Reber's subordinates contacted Schine & Cohn July 16 to get data Schine had failed to give.

After this, the ATS found Schine "not qualified" for direct commission because his service "was not in what we would normally term the capacity of a junior ship's officer [with navigational responsibility, but] more in a position of a purser." The Provost Marshal General's office processed the application but also found Schine "not qualified." Reber made "informal inquiry" in the Psychological Warfare Office, found Schine "not qualified" there.

The Adjutant General told Reber July 23 that Schine was not qualified for a commission. Reber phoned this to Cohn. He told Cohn of "one additional prospect"—the fact that commanding generals of the 6 continental U.S. Army areas had authority to commission specialists. Reber "started the machinery rolling" to have the commander of the First Army, in New York where Schine lived, consider Schine for a commission. A board appointed by the First Army commander "specifically for that purpose" considered Schine but found him "not qualified." This was reported to Reber July 29 or 30, and Reber immediately phoned Cohn and told him. At about that time, Cohn asked Reber to inquire about an Air Force or Navy commission for Schine. Reber contacted AF & Navy officers but received unfavorable replies.

"During this period," Cohn made "numerous phone calls" to Reber urging quick, "favorable" action—"possibly an average of 2 telephone calls" a day. Reber also received "2 or 3" calls from McCarthy "urging the necessity for speed in this case." Reber never felt McCarthy was "high-pressuring" him but felt that "Cohn was persistently after me" and, "in view of the position of the committee staff, [considered] that I was . . . under definite pressure."

Quizzed on Brother

McCarthy, in a declared effort to prove "motive" on Reber's part, said he had had "a great deal of trouble" with Reber when (a) "I tried to get him to give us information about those who covered up Communists in Govt." and (b) Reber gave instructions to McCarthy Com. witnesses.[2]

McCarthy asked Reber whether he had been influenced by the alleged fact that Reber's younger brother, Samuel Reber Jr., former Actg. High Comm. in Germany, had made "vicious attacks" on Cohn & Schine and had had them shadowed during their controversial tour of investigation in Europe last year. Reber replied that he knew of no "specific difficulty" Cohn & Schine had had with his brother.

McCarthy asked Reber whether he knew that his brother had resigned from the State Dept. when McCarthy Com. investigations resulted in security risk charges against him. Objections by Jenkins & Sen. John Little McClellan (Ark.), ranking subcommittee Democrat, forced McCarthy to rephrase the question. Reber said that his brother had "retired as he is entitled to do by law on reaching the age of 50" and that he (the General) had not heard that the subcommittee had investigated his brother and knew of no security case involving him. [Samuel Reber said in New York that McCarthy's probe had nothing to do with his retirement.[3] The State Dept. said Reber retired on his own request.]

On Cohn's Calls for Schine

Reber told McCarthy that the difference between Cohn's calls & other frequent requests from "the Hill" (Capitol Hill—i.e. Congress) was that Cohn's calls "were impressing me with the necessity for speed & for favorable action" whereas the others largely were requests for information.

Cohn, in questioning Reber, brought out the fact that he often had to make many phone calls before he could contact Reber. But Reber, questioned by Jenkins, said that he had received an extraordinary number of completed calls from Cohn.

Under questioning by Mundt, Reber said he had no "personal knowledge" that Francis P. Carr, executive director of the McCarthy Com. staff, ever interceded in the case. He said he thought neither McCarthy's nor Cohn's calls constituted improper efforts to induce or intimidate him to give Schine a commission.

Reber told McClellan that McCarthy had instructed him to keep Cohn posted on progress of the case but he felt that the Schine request was not on behalf of the subcommittee.

During Jenkins' direct examination of Reber, McCarthy asked on a point of order whether hearsay evidence was allowed. Mundt said the subcommittee would permit "reasonable latitude" for such evidence provided witnesses were available to support or contradict it by direct testimony.

Stevens States Case

Army Secy. Stevens opened his testimony with a prepared statement revealing that the first list of charges in the Schine case was prepared by

*McCarthy's formal charges filed Apr. 20 said: there had been "constant attempts on the part of the Pentagon civilians to trade off treatment for Pvt. Schine against the halting of subcommittee exposure of the mishandling of Communist infiltration in the military"; Subcom. Investigator Francis B. Carr's "participation in this [Schine] matter was to express irritation & disgust" at those attempts. [Omitted inadvertantly from summary of charges, p. 129C2] †See col. 1, next page 1—see p. 128D1-F3 2—see Vol. XIII, p. 298A1 3—see XIII, 35J; XII, 396N

the Defense Dept. on request of Sen. Charles Edward Potter (R., Mich.). Stevens said that it went only to committee members & to other members of Congress who asked for it, and that the Army did not make it public.

McCarthy interrupted on a point of order after Stevens said it was his "responsibility to speak for the Army." McCarthy said Stevens was "putting the 99.9% of good, honorable, loyal men in the Army into the position of trying to oppose the exposure of Communists in the Army." Jenkins & Mundt agreed with McCarthy's assertion that in the current controversy, Stevens, Adams & Hensel were parties to the dispute but that the Army was not.

Stevens, continuing, said:

There were more than 65 phone calls & 19 meetings between Army & committee representatives on Schine. Requests on Schine's behalf included those for direct commission, special assignment, relief from duty such as KP, extra time off & special visitor privileges. Schine got 15 passes between Nov. 10, 1953 & Jan. 16, 1954; most other inductees got 3.

McCarthy, in a Mar. 12 telegram to Stevens, admitted taking up the matter of commissioning Schine. The telegram said McCarthy "would appreciate if you would make it clear to the press that the only time you & I ever discussed the subject . . . was in [Schine's] presence at which time I urged . . . that his case had to be treated the same as the case of any other draftee and that we agreed that any other handling of the case . . . would be extremely bad for the committee & the Army. . . . Schine . . . fully agreed . . ."

After Schine's application for commission had been denied, McCarthy asked Stevens Sept. 16 to commission him. Stevens rejected McCarthy's suggestion that Schine get "a direct assignment such as special assistant to [Stevens] or to the Army's Intelligence Div."

Cohn & Carr conferred with Stevens Oct. 2, 1953 on the Monmouth case, and Cohn asked Stevens to assign Schine to the New York City area. He said "that the committee must have Schine available to complete committee work with which Schine was familiar" and that it should be possible to assign Schine without basic training. But Stevens refused to waive Schine's training.

Schine Annoyed McCarthy

Adams told Stevens in mid-Oct. 1953 [according to Stevens' statement] that: (a) McCarthy "had become irritated with Schine because of his continuous efforts to have his picture taken along with the Senator & others"; (b) McCarthy said "Schine was useless to the committee, was interested in personal publicity and was becoming a pest"; (c) McCarthy hoped Schine would be drafted but "asked particularly that Cohn not be made aware of his attitude . . ."

Cohn told Stevens Oct. 27 that Schine was to be inducted Nov. 3 and suggested a CIA job. Stevens questioned CIA Dir. Allen Welsh Dulles, then told Cohn this was impossible but that Schine could be assigned temporarily to New York before training if needed for committee work.

Cohn then notified Stevens Oct. 31 that it was "satisfactory." McCarthy meantime asked Adams to cancel Schine's New York duty lest newsmen use the story to embarrass McCarthy. "Upon learning this, Cohn requested that the temporary duty be extended over the first weekend of this arrangement, which was done."

Stevens Nov. 3 told Maj. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan, Ft. Dix commander, "that Schine should be made available upon the request of the committee staff over weekends when required to complete Schine's work for the committee and provided it did not interfere with his training." "Had I [Stevens] known the order given . . . in my effort to assist this committee would be abused by the [committee] staff . . . to the extent that it was, [it] would never have been issued."

McCarthy, Cohn, Carr & Adams lunched with Stevens at Stevens' office Nov. 6. According to McCarthy's memo (published Mar. 12) on that meeting: ". . . . We told [Stevens] that David Schine was about to enter the Army

Army Secy. Stevens (left) under interrogation by Subcom. Counsel Ray M. Jenkins. (Wide World)

and had much information & material . . . that we could not get along without. Mr. Stevens said that he would arrange for Dave to complete the work over weekends & after training hours." But [Stevens told the subcommittee] McCarthy called next day to ask Stevens "not to assign Pvt. Schine back to his committee." McCarthy "intimated that the committee had little actual need for Schine's services."

On McCarthy's request, Stevens lunched with McCarthy, Carr & Adams Dec. 10. McCarthy asked about assigning Schine to New York after 8 weeks of basic training and "suggested that Schine might . . . check textbooks at West Point." Stevens said Schine "would have to complete his full 16 weeks of basic training."

Pro-Schine Acts Denied

McCarthy wrote Stevens on Dec. 22 [Stevens' statement continued]: "I have an unbreakable rule that neither I nor anyone in my behalf shall ever attempt to interfere with or influence the Army in its assignments, promotions, etc. . . . [Some] members of my staff [feel that since] Schine is over 26 years of age, attempted to enlist . . . when he was 18, was refused because of a slipped disc in his back and thereupon enlisted in the Merchant Marine, he would never have been drafted except that the leftwing writers . . . started screaming about his case because he was a consultant for our committee. . . . I have said to you before [that] this investigation [of Communists in the military] will in absolutely no way be influenced by the Army's handling of the case of any individual . . ."

McCarthy virtually charged [according to Stevens] that Schine was drafted only because he worked for the McCarthy Com., which was investigating the Army. But, Stevens' statement said: (a) Selective Service was "wholly independent of the Army"; (b) draft boards "had considered [Schine] eligible for the draft . . . 2½ years before he went to work for Sen. McCarthy" & 3 years before the Senator investigated the Army.

Stevens said he told McCarthy Jan. 14 that Schine might apply for Criminal Investigation School "and it would depend on his record & qualifications whether . . . he would be accepted." McCarthy suggested New York duty for Schine "4 or 5 times during the conversation."

"Efforts to obtain special treatment for Pvt. Schine from Mr. Adams continued through the end" of January, Stevens asserted. During Stevens' tenure as Army Secy., "there is no record that matches this persistent, tireless effort" for special treatment.

Cohn 'Threatened' Army, Stevens

Adams told Cohn in December [Stevens' statement said] that when Schine completed training at Camp Gordon, he would "face overseas duty . . . just like every other boy." "Cohn thereupon stated that if this occurred, he would wreck the Army and [Stevens] would be through as Secy."

Stevens declared that from his first day in office Feb. 4, 1953, he made efforts to find out all he could about the Army's loyalty-security programs and to eliminate security risks. The Secretary said that he accompanied McCarthy, other Congress members, Cohn, other Congressional employes & Army officers to inspect Ft. Monmouth Oct. 20. Entrance to one laboratory engaged in secret work "required special security clearance." Stevens "made an on-the-spot decision" to invite only "those who had been elected to public office to enter." "Cohn was extremely angry at not having been allowed to enter." Col. Kenneth Eugene BeLieu, Stevens' military aide, told Stevens that Cohn had in substance said: "This means war. . . . I have access to FBI files when I want them. . . . They did this on purpose to embarrass me. We will really investigate the Army now." [Cohn denied Apr. 23 that he currently had access to FBI files. Previously, as an aide to the Atty. General, he had had access to FBI files on cases he handled.] Stevens said he learned that Cohn had said: "This is a declaration of war!"

McCarthy's Charges Denied

Stevens [his statement continued] never urged McCarthy to "go after" the Navy & Air Force or said he would supply data about the other services, as McCarthy charged.

According to McCarthy's charges, Stevens had offered at the Nov. 6 luncheon to aid McCarthy against the Navy & AF. Stevens asserted in his statement that Gen. Matthew Bunker Ridgway, Chief of Staff, & Maj. Gen. Gilman Clifford Mudgett, Chief of Information, "were present during approximately half of the 3-hr. meeting" and were available for questioning. Maj. Gen. Arthur Gilbert Trudeau, Chief of Intelligence, also attended the meeting but currently was abroad.

Stevens on a charge that he had made a similar offer Nov. 17: Adams & a "Col. Cleary" were "present throughout," "heard no such suggestion" and were available to testify.

Stevens said Cohn told him Nov. 16 McCarthy felt Stevens had "pulled the rug out from under him" by telling the press Nov. 13 that he was unaware of any current espionage at Monmouth. Stevens flew to New York Nov. 17 and found McCarthy "plainly provoked." They finally agreed that Stevens would tell the press that "the Army had no evidence of current espionage" and that Stevens "was speaking only for the Army & not for the committee." But Stevens still [at the Apr. 22 hearing] had "no evidence of current espionage" at Monmouth.

Gen. Smith Testifies

Stevens' reading of his statement was interrupted to allow State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith to testify. Under questioning by Jenkins, Smith read a copy of an Apr. 10 letter in which he told Defense Secy. Charles Erwin Wilson that: (a) Cohn had called Smith July 31 & said that "Army authorities had not been cooperative, that Gen. Reber had promised to arrange for a commission . . . and had not done so"; (b) Smith phoned Gen. Hull and was told Schine was not qualified for direct commission; (c) Cohn visited Smith Aug. 1, and Smith told him of Hull's reply; Cohn asked whether Schine could get a CIA commission; Smith offered to ask but Cohn told him not to as the CIA "was too juicy a subject for future investigation."

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2d Day—Apr. 23

Stevens Testifies on Contacts

Stevens, testifying for the 2d day, said under questioning by Jenkins:

His first official contact with the McCarthy Com. was made in Sept. 1953 on his [Stevens'] initiative after he read that McCarthy was investigating civilian Army employes in the New York area. Stevens telegraphed to offer McCarthy "my services in trying to correct anything that may be wrong." He then obtained an appointment at McCarthy's office and "assured [him] of my cooperation."

Next day, Sept. 16, Stevens, on McCarthy's invitation, met McCarthy again at the Waldorf Towers apartment of Schine's parents [Mr. & Mrs. J. Myer Schine] in New York. McCarthy "asked me for a commission for David Schine." Since Stevens knew Schine "had been turned down some weeks previously, I moved away from that subject as rapidly as I could." McCarthy also asked "why I could not make use of . . . Schine's special qualifications" by making him "a special assistant to me" or to the Army's Intelligence Div. "in connection with Communists." Stevens said he thought that impossible.

Cohn & Carr visited Stevens Oct. 2 and, during this session: (a) Cohn told of the forthcoming Monmouth investigation and complained that Maj. Gen. Kirke B. Lawton, Monmouth commander, was hindering committee staff work there; (b) Stevens, in Cohn's & Carr's presence, phoned Lawton and ordered him to cooperate and let committee staff men interview anybody they asked to see; (c) Cohn suggested assigning Schine to New York to aid committee work; (d) Stevens replied that Schine would be made available if needed for committee work "providing it did not interfere with his training"; (e) Carr said nothing about Schine.

Schine's Offer to Stevens

Stevens, on McCarthy's invitation, attended a Waldorf-Astoria dinner party given by Schine's parents in New York Oct. 13 [Stevens continued]. Next day Schine drove Stevens to a McCarthy Com. hearing and told Stevens that: (a) "I [Stevens] was doing a good job in ferreting out Communists," (b) "he thought I could go a long way in this field," (c) "he would like to help me" and thought it much "more logical . . . for him to become a special assistant of mine" than for him to be inducted.

Stevens replied that if Schine "would face up to his . . . induction and approach it in the right way, that he would look back on it . . . as one of the greatest experiences that he had had and that if . . . he did not . . . he would regret it [all] his life."

During the Oct. 20 visit to Monmouth, when Cohn was "provoked" at being barred from a secret laboratory, Stevens tried "to calm him down" with remarks "in the nature of an apology"—although "apology" might not be "the right word" since "I had not done anything . . . wrong."

Cohn phoned Stevens Oct. 27, told him Schine would be inducted Nov. 3, suggested (1) that Schine get a furlough upon the beginning of his service and be assigned to New York and (2) that the CIA could use Schine.

The CIA rejected Schine, and Cohn brought up the furlough idea again. Stevens offered that, if necessary for committee work, he would try to give Schine 2 weeks of temporary duty in New York. Stevens then arranged this because he did not want the Army "in the position . . . of obstructing the work of a committee . . . engaged in investigating the Army."

Stevens Vs. 'Unfair' Headlines

Stevens testified that he invited McCarthy, Cohn, Carr & Adams to the Nov. 6 luncheon and told them he thought the Monmouth inquiry "had served its purpose: that we were on top of everything they had given us, and we were following up, and we had had information on every name that had been turned up anyway, and that I wanted the Army to carry out . . . subject to the approval of this committee in the sense that . . . I would render progress reports."

Stevens said he told his guests that he "wanted to stop the hammering & the headlines [which were] creating the impression that there was widespread espionage at Ft. Monmouth when such was not the case." At this session, Stevens said, McCarthy "stressed" the "necessity for [Schine's] being available for committee work"; McCarthy said Schine had "in his head" a "lot of information" needed for "overdue" reports.

Stevens told the committee that "after an executive meeting of this committee, Sen. McCarthy goes out [and tells the press] exactly what he pleases" and thereby "generates" "utterly unfair" headlines.

McCarthy retorted that "his [Stevens'] man Adams was present at every executive meeting and . . . was invited to sit with me each time I talked with the press and . . . to correct any statement . . . if he felt I was in error." McCarthy said Stevens "should give us the date & the time & the place and tell what" improper statement had been made.

McCarthy Call 'Monitored'

Jenkins asked Stevens whether his office "monitored" phone calls, and Stevens explained the monitoring procedure—whereby John J. Lucas Jr., civil service employe, takes down phone conversations to enable Stevens to fulfill engagements & to keep track of arrangements made by phone.

Stevens conceded that a Nov. 7 call from McCarthy was monitored—as normal operating procedure. Without consulting the monitored record, Stevens said that on this occasion, McCarthy told him he did not want Schine assigned back to the committee.

McCarthy broke into the testimony with a demand to explain that McCarthy's desire not to have Schine assigned to the committee was not because of incompetence on Schine's part but because "it would be improperly interpreted . . . as a favor."

Stevens confirmed this. He said McCarthy told him Schine was one of the few things he had trouble with Cohn about; that "Roy thinks that Dave ought to be a general" operating from a Waldorf penthouse; McCarthy said a few weekends might be arranged, perhaps to take care of Schine's girl friends.

Debate on 'Monitored' Calls

Army special counsel Joseph N. Welch said that because of the Fed.

Communications Act's "restrictions on monitored phone calls" he wanted the "protection" of a committee vote before producing the record of McCarthy's call (brought to the hearing under subpena). McCarthy denounced the monitoring as "indecent & dishonest" and demanded that Lucas testify whether the transcript was verbatim. It was decided that the monitor's report could be made public if McCarthy, "sender" of the message, consented. McCarthy offered to consent to publication of all monitored conversations Stevens held with McCarthy & committee members. The Senator objected to Stevens' "selecting one . . . & hiding all others." Welch agreed to introduction of any that Jenkens regarded as "material." McCarthy insisted: "If we introduce one conversation in . . . this Communist investigation, we are going to introduce . . . all."

Lucas Admits Omissions

Lucas, under questioning, said that he considered himself a shorthand expert and that the disputed transcript was "substantially accurate." But he would not say "it was absolutely word-for-word verbatim" because "I dropped a few words from the conversation. . . ."

Jenkins asked that the transcript be excluded because of the omissions. Welch insisted that it be admitted. McCarthy suggested subpenaing all Lucas' "original notes from the date that the investigation of communism in military installations began."

On a motion by McClellan, the committee voted to subpena all relevant papers & monitored conversations "for introduction into evidence in [at McCarthy's suggestion] their chronological order if they are found to be material & relevant. . . ." All parties to the dispute agreed to this.

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3d Day—Apr. 26

Stevens on Monmouth Probe

Stevens said Cohn & Carr visited him Nov. 16 and said McCarthy disagreed with & felt "double-crossed" by Stevens' press statement Nov. 13 that he knew of no current spying at Ft. Monmouth (col. 1, previous page). Following this [Stevens' testimony]:

He went to New York & was host at lunch Nov. 17 to McCarthy, Cohn, Carr, columnist George Sokolsky, Adams & a military aide. McCarthy said Stevens had given an incorrect picture of the Monmouth situation. Stevens said he might issue a "clarifying statement." He then told the press he had spoken only for the Army, but he did not change the "substance" of his Nov. 13 statement.

En route back to Washington, he gave McCarthy & Cohn a lift in his plane to Maguire Air Base, N.J. because Cohn & McCarthy wanted to see Schine at Ft. Dix.

Stevens was unable to recall seeing or talking to Cohn personally about Schine after Nov. 17.

McCarthy, with Carr & Adams present, asked Stevens "a number of times" during a Dec. 10 luncheon

Roy M. Cohn, Sen. McCarthy & Francis Carr (left to right) confer during hearings. (Wide World)

whether Schine "could be assigned to New York" after 8 weeks' basic training. Although McCarthy was "quite insistent," Stevens said Schine must finish his 16 weeks.

Last Stevens-McCarthy discussion of Schine was Jan. 14, when Stevens told McCarthy he planned a 2-week trip to the Far East. He told McCarthy Schine might be accepted for Criminal Investigation School. McCarthy asked "4 or 5" times about a N.Y. assignment for Schine but "dropped" the matter when reminded of his [McCarthy's] December letter disclaiming pressure.

On Requests to Favor Schine

Stevens testified that 65 phone calls & 19 meetings on the Schine matter were in "most" cases "for specific preferential treatment"; he felt Cohn was "tremendously interested" in getting favors for Schine & had used his office in an effort to pervert Army rules; he (Stevens) felt Cohn acted with McCarthy's "knowledge & approval"; Carr's activities for Schine were "extremely limited by comparison" with Cohn's.

Aid at Monmouth Belittled

Under cross-examination by Jenkins, Stevens said: Army inquiries, in collaboration with the FBI, had led to 6 security suspensions at Monmouth before the McCarthy hearings; 29 afterward did not result from the hearings but some probably "took effect sooner than they otherwise would have"; none had pleaded the 5th Amend. or balked at questioning (col. 3, next page).

Stevens said the McCarthy Com. had aided the army "to some extent" but "we had information about all of these people and the action would have been taken" anyway, and McCarthy's "publicity tactics . . . did a lot of harm."

Schine Photo Introduced

After Stevens said he did not recall ever asking to have his picture taken with Schine alone, Jenkins produced a photo identified as one of Stevens & Pvt. Schine (the latter in uniform) at Maguire Air Base Nov. 17.

Appeasement 'Pattern' Denied

Stevens denied, under Jenkins' questioning, that he had been "especially nice & considerate & tender" to Schine in hopes of getting the Monmouth hearings called off or had used him as a "hostage" & "bait" for such a purpose. He said he did not recall inviting Schine to the Nov. 6 luncheon in his (Stevens') office but "would have been glad to have him . . . as a member of the [committee] staff."

Stevens also denied that he had humbled himself to Cohn, after the latter was excluded from a secret Monmouth laboratory, as part of "a pattern" of conduct to get the McCarthy Com. to "lay off." The Secretary admitted he had told McCarthy & his aides they could "drive me out of office if they wanted to" if they "kept on with these [Monmouth] headlines." He contended he had asked McCarthy to "suspend," not stop, the Monmouth inquiry & give the Army a chance to follow through.

Stevens labeled "an unequivocal lie" McCarthy's charge that he tried to divert the committee's investigation to the Air Force, Navy or industrial plants. He said he had no knowledge that Adams had tried to do this.

(McClellan brought out that Stevens had the authority to grant requests by McCarthy & his aides regarding Schine but had refused to do so. McCarthy denounced McClellan's question as "completely improper & unfair." "There is no evidence that this chairman [McCarthy] ever could have been bought off any hearing . . .")

Carr's Role Minimized

Under Mundt's questioning, Stevens said Carr's part in the Schine matter was "passive," "relatively inactive." Under questioning by Cohn, Stevens said Carr took part Oct. 2 in an attempt to get preferential treatment for Schine but that he "was not nearly so active . . . as you [Cohn]." Stevens was unable to recall Carr's words. Mundt suggested that Stevens search his memory to find what part Carr played "or else, insofar as your testimony is concerned, state that you are not endeavoring to implicate him. . . ." Stevens agreed.

Under Jenkins' questioning, Stevens said McCarthy never had threatened or abused him in the Schine matter. He said Cohn never had threatened him personally but that he had been told Cohn had threatened the Army.

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4th Day—Apr. 27

'Doctored' Photo Charged

Welch opened the proceedings by charging that the Stevens-Schine photo, introduced Apr. 26, was part of a "shamefully cut-down" picture of Stevens & Schine "in a group." Welch produced an enlargement to show that Col. Jack T. Bradley and the arm & hat of an unidentified 4th man were in the original picture. McCarthy contended that reproduction of the Stevens-Schine portion alone did not constitute "doctoring" of the picture, but Stevens said it altered the implication of the picture.

Cohn Testifies on Photo

Cohn, identified by Jenkins as the person from whom he had accepted the Stevens-Schine photo "in good faith," was sworn in as a witness. He said the Stevens-Schine photo given Jenkins was taken from a copy of the original in Schine's possession; mem-

bers of Cohn's staff, on their own initiative, cut out as having "no relevancy" all persons except Stevens & Schine in getting a "blow-up" reproduction made; Cohn did not see the reproduction before it went to Jenkins.* Cohn said the deletion of a 3d man made not the "slightest" difference, that the picture was one of Stevens & Schine together & friendly. Welch contended that Stevens' smile in the picture was "grim."

Cohn related under examination by Jenkins & others:

Stevens expressed regret over Schine's absence from the Nov. 6 luncheon (col. 3, preceeding page) because Stevens had "wanted to have" his picture taken with Schine. Stevens asked—in the hearing of Cohn, McCarthy & Carr, when they landed at Maguire Base Nov. 17 & found Schine there—that Schine join him in posing for "a picture I would like. . . ." The Nov. 17 trip to Maguire was "arranged at the insistence of Secy. Stevens, [who] wanted to . . . say hello to Dave Schine with us." Stevens insisted that the McCarthy party use Stevens' plane later the same day to go to Boston.

Stevens, under questioning by Welch, denied Cohn's testimony about his alleged desire to see & be photographed with Schine.

McCarthy Says Probe Opposed

Questioned by McCarthy, Cohn agreed that "we were warned . . . repeatedly that unless we called off the hearings . . . there would be reports made public attacking [Cohn & McCarthy] and embarrassing the committee." Cohn told McClellan that Adams gave the warning.

McCarthy stressed in questioning Stevens that McCarthy Com. hearings on the Army had been suspended, as he said Stevens wanted, by Stevens' filing of charges against McCarthy & his aides.

Potter interrupted McCarthy's questioning of Stevens about origin of the charges. Potter said his letter to the Defense Dept., in response to which the charges were aired, was written because he had heard of & seen fragmentary press accounts of an Army report on Schine.

Under questioning by Potter & Sen. Henry Martin Jackson (D., Wash.), Stevens labeled as "false": charges that he used Schine as a "hostage" to get the Monmouth hearings stopped or that he tried on Nov. 6 & 17 to shift attention to other services; a denial attributed to Cohn that "improper influence" was exerted for Schine by "anyone"; a Carr memo that the Army side had said Schine deserved a commission; a statement by McCarthy that the Army charges were a "distorted, untrue" version of the situation prepared by Adams.

Stevens Says Carr Implicated

Stevens told Potter that Carr was involved in pressure for Schine at the Oct. 2 meeting. He admitted that he would "acquit" Carr if he judged him only on the testimony of the Oct. 2 meeting but said there was "more evidence."

Stevens said under questioning by Sen. Henry Clarence Dworshak (R., Ida.) that columnist Sokolsky was the previously unidentified person referred to in Army specification No. 29, which charged that Carr "& a person purporting to act as a representative of Sen. McCarthy" indicated Feb. 16 that investigations of the Army would be "terminated" or "conducted along reasonable lines" if the Army granted the alleged McCarthy-Cohn "request for a special assignment for Pvt. Schine."

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5th Day—Apr. 28

Stevens Denies Reports

Stevens, under Jackson's questioning, labeled as incorrect an Oct. 2 memo in which Carr told McCarthy that Stevens had said: (a) He "would be able to use Schine to his own advantage" after Schine finished basic training; (b) Schine "would be of great assistance to him," if he could attend a special Army school, due to "his experience as an investigator in the Communist field."

Under Potter's questioning, Stevens said Adams never gave him information on Air Force sex perverts which Cohn, in a Dec. 9 memo to McCarthy, said Adams had offered the committee in "trade" for telling him "the next Army project" to be investigated.

Potter also asked Stevens about a Jan. 14 memo in which Cohn told McCarthy that Adams spoke about Cohn arranging a New York "law partnership" for Adams. Stevens said Adams had told him that if he quit the Govt. he would go into business and not seek a law job since he never had practiced law. Stevens said he had gathered that there was "banter" about a law business.

Stevens told Jenkins: He remembered no vacant chair at the Nov. 6 luncheon [Cohn had testified that Stevens prepared a place for Schine & it remained unused]; he did not recall saying he regretted Schine was not there—but could not testify "positively." Stevens told Jackson Cohn's Apr. 27 testimony—that the Nov. 17 flight to Ft. Dix was arranged at Stevens' "insistence" because he wanted to "say hello" to Schine—gave "a very, very false impression." He offered it to aid Cohn & McCarthy.

Monmouth Hearings Discussed

McCarthy pressed Stevens to tell whether he had wanted the McCarthy Com.'s Monmouth hearings suspended. Stevens would say only that he "wanted the type of hearing that you were conducting suspended" and that "if you had held the type of hearing which would have given [Americans] a more accurate evaluation [of the Monmouth situation], I would have had no objection."

Stevens, reporting to the committee on Monmouth, said: 35 employes were suspended since Aug. 19—33 of them by Oct. 30. One was reinstated "with full security clearance," 9 were restored to nonsensitive jobs "pending further investigations," 22 were still under suspension and 3 had resigned. 16 of those still suspended had had hearings (no final disposition yet), and 6 awaited hearings, 25 of the suspended 35 had been questioned by the McCarthy Com., but their suspensions were on the basis of information the Army already had.

Stevens, under McCarthy's questioning, denied that he had planned to remove Maj. Gen. Kirke Brooks Lawton as Monmouth commander for having praised or cooperated with the McCarthy Com. Stevens indicated that he had considered relieving Lawton because he was "worried about his judgment" on other matters such as making remarks about colleges & universities that suspended men attended.

'Smear' of Schine Charged

McCarthy charged that Schine was being "smeared" by the fact that Jenkins, in a series of questions based o an Army Inspector General's report, asked Stevens if he knew that Schine: (a) did not do "his proper quota of KP duty"; (b) did not wear his Army-issued uniform; (c) hired other soldiers to clean his rifle (against regulations); (d) was "not cleaning up his quarters" as "required [by] regulations"; (e) took "unusual liberties with officers," "put his arm around" his company commander "and told him that he was there . . . to modernize the American Army & streamline it . . ."; (f) usually "rode in the cab of the truck whereas the other soldiers [rode in the truck bed] exposed to the weather" in "extremely severe" winter.

At this point McCarthy won a ruling that Jenkins was to ask Stevens whether he knew these things were charged rather than to phrase questions to sound as if allegations were proven facts. Stevens said he had heard most of the allegations but in most cases long afterward. He denied that Schine received "these special dispensations" to appease McCarthy and halt inquiries.

Jenkins read a statement by Adams that: (a) Gen. Ryan, Ft. Dix commander, had phoned Adams and said he intended to reject a committee staff request for a weekend pass for Schine; (b) Stevens ordered the pass granted because Schine's training had not started and Stevens wanted to cooperate with the committee. Stevens indicated that this was probably accurate.

Stevens' Case Vs. Carr

Stevens replying to Mundt by reading from a prepared document, said: Cohn & Carr visited him Oct. 2; "I considered that they were there for a common purpose" and that Cohn's remarks had Carr's "approval"; Carr never took exception to what Cohn said or tried "to disassociate himself"; Carr, executive director of the subcommittee staff, "did not object when I was asked for the convenience of the subcommittee" to give "one of his subordinates" a special assignment; this left the "impression that he fully concurred in Mr. Cohn's position"; Carr's memos on meetings Oct. 2, Nov. 6 & Dec. 10 made no attempt to disassociate himself from the discussions.

*Jenkins took the stand to testify: He did not recall whether Cohn had told him, in giving him the picture, that it was one of Stevens & Schine "alone," but Cohn said nothing about it being "altered, changed, edited or otherwise."

Anti-Probe Comment

Fed. of American Scientists said in a report Apr. 25 that its committee on loyalty & security (headed by Yale biophysicist Ernest C. Pollard) had found "substantial damage to defense research" done through loyalty investigations at the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Ft. Monmouth. The report said: McCarthy Subcom. investigations had produced "no evidence of espionage [at the Laboratories] in recent years"; no employe under investigation had refused to testify and all denied under oath the charges against them; "sensational headlines arising from the [McCarthy] subcommittee investigation have lowered morale"; Army Security Board proceedings in the case had been "objective, fair & thorough" but charges brought by the Army "appear to have been drawn up hastily, under pressure."[1] . . . **Dr. Irving M. Peress,** making a speech to an American Labor Party meeting in New York Apr. 21, said he had been "surprised . . . to hear of a Communist cell at Camp Kilmer reportedly organized by me." He demanded that he be judged by his "honest & faithful service—not by inquisition into my political beliefs."[2] . . . **Dave Beck,** AFL Teamsters president, said in Chicago Apr. 24 he gave "100% backing" to Rev. Bernard J. Sheil's recent denunciation of Sen. McCarthy as a "pitifully ineffective anti-Communist."[3] . . . **Christian Action,** interdenominational Protestant organization, issued a statement Apr. 23 saying "the whole conduct" of Congressional anti-subversion probes "is on balance destructive in its effect." The group commended those in public life who "have resisted this trend (&) directly opposed Sen. McCarthy."[4]

OTHER NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Eisenhower Speeches

Pres. Eisenhower, addressing the Bureau of Advertising dinner at the Amer. Newspaper Publishers Assn. convention in New York Apr. 23, called on public information media & the U.S. people to place as much emphasis on "things that unite the American people" as on "things that divide them." He said nations must recognize present-day "facts of existence" and build peace cooperatively or yield one by one to a kind of imposed peace "now sought by the Communist powers as it was by Hitler."

The President had flown to New York Apr. 22 from his vacation hq. in Augusta, Ga., stopping in Washington en route to speak to the DAR convention. He said there that the country's strength must be based on "spiritual unity among ourselves" & on "love of liberty; a belief in the dignity of man." He spoke in similar vein Apr. 23 at the Lincoln memorial in Hodgenville, Ky. (Lincoln's birthplace) & at Transylvania College's 175th anniversary convocation in Lexington, Ky.

(The President ended his Easter holiday at Augusta, begun Apr. 13, when he returned to the White House Apr. 25.)[5]

Other Presidential Actions

Foreign trade policy of the U.S. should be the "freest possible" and the country should "reject all counsel that is rooted in prejudice or in the belief that we can get along without the rest of the world," the President said in a message Apr. 26 to the League of Women Voters' convention in Denver.[6] . . . **Governors' Conf.** (state & territorial) in Washington was opened by the President Apr. 26 with a White House dinner. The President had arranged for federal officials to report to the Governors on foreign, defense (including civil defense), atomic energy & Govt. fiscal problems.[7]

Appointments by the President: (Apr. 22) Lawrence Quincy Mumford, 50, Cleveland Public Library director, to succeed Dr. Luther E. Evans as Librarian of Congress, subject to Senatorial confirmation[8]; (Apr. 21) Meyer Kestnbaum, 58, chairman of the Com. for Economic Development, to succeed Clarence Manion as chairman of the Comm. on Intergovernmental Relations.[9]

Housing Probe Continues

Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren Olney 3d, Justice Dept. Criminal Division chief, told the Senate Banking Com. Apr. 23 that FHA officials had "torpedoed" the Justice Dept.'s efforts to prosecute 2 builders who collected "windfall" FHA-loan profits by filing false reports. Olney said FHA officials had contended that they made their own estimates of FHA-financed projects and could not have been misled by builders.

Housing & Home Finance Admin. Albert M. Cole announced Apr. 22 the resignation of Arthur H. Frentz, Asst. FHA Commissioner in charge of home improvement (Title I) affairs. Cole reported Apr. 23 that 2 Jersey City Redevelopment Agency officials had been dismissed for allegedly taking "kickbacks" from private firms.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) demanded Apr. 27 that the Justice Dept. file criminal charges against Clyde L. Powell, ex-Asst. FHA Commissioner. Byrd said discovery that Powell had lost heavily at gambling led to the FBI's finding alleged irregularities in the FHA.[10]

2,000 tenants of Glen Oaks Village, an apartment development in Bellerose (Queens), N.Y., announced Apr. 27 a suit for $6 million in cash or a rent rollback. They charged that developers of the project kept that much from an excessive FHA loan.

Charge Fraud in Jobless Pay

A request for $2,500,000 to investigate overpayments & fraud in unemployment insurance was made Mar. 8 by Robert C. Goodwin, director of the Labor Dept. Bureau of Employment Security, in testimony before a House Appropriations Subcom. A record of the testimony, made public Apr. 24, quoted Goodwin as estimating that losses might exceed $22 million a year nationally. He said there were 145,732 cases of "known improper payments" totaling $6,682,149 in 1953 and that 39,473 of those claimants had obtained $2,962,986 by "deliberate misrepresentation."

Admin. Wool Bill Passed

Eisenhower Admin. farm policies were upheld by the Senate Apr. 27 when it passed, 69-17, a bill providing for flexible wool price supports and rejected 2 amendments to raise dairy price supports. The vote on the wool bill (S2911): 40 R., 29 D. for; 4 R., 13 D. against.

The bill was intended to increase wool production to 300 million lb. a year by abandoning the present 90%-of-parity supports, allowing sale of wool on the open market and giving producers direct subsidies to make up the difference between market prices & a predetermined Federal support level. The Senate accepted by voice vote an amendment continuing 60%-90% Govt. supports after 300 million lb. were produced until annual output reached 360 million lb. An amendment extending 90% supports for another year lost, 48-40 (37 R., 11 D. vs 7 R., 32 D., one ind.).

The amendments tying dairy subsidies to price levels of major crops & limiting cuts to 5% a year were defeated, 60-32 & 53-38, respectively.[11]

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Col. Frank H. Schwable, 45, of the Marine Air Corps was forced, by ill treatment & brainwashing, to make a germ-warfare confession while a prisoner of the Communists in Korea, and he should not suffer disciplinary action, according to findings of a Marine Corps Court of Inquiry announced Apr. 27 in Washington. However, the court said, his confession dealt a "severe blow" to national interests & "seriously impaired" his future usefulness to the Marines.[12]

Natl. Labor Relations Board ordered Apr. 27 that a new union election be held among N.Y. longshoremen on or before May 26.[13] . . . **American Veterans Com.** announced Apr. 21 it would establish a defense fund for Dr. Robert Oppenheimer. The AVC said it was not prejudging the "accuracy or significance" of security charges against Oppenheimer, but it credited his work as an atomic scientist with saving many living World War II veterans from "death on a distant atoll in the Pacific."[14]

Puerto Rican Bureau of Statistics reported Apr. 24 that 35,555 Puerto Ricans had settled in the U.S. during the 9 mos. ended Mar. 31. Puerto

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 126C 2—p. 68F2 3—p. 121F2 4—p. 123A2 5—p. 109C1 6—p. 99G 7—Vol. XIII, 256G2 8—Vol. VIII, 195L 9—p. 53G3 10—p. 129G2 11—pp. 102D1, 76F1 12—p. 75A2 13—p. 113D3 14—p. 119E2

Rican Communists Juan Santos Rivera, Pablo Garcia Rodriguez & Juan Saez Corales were released Apr. 23 in San Juan after the P.R. Justice Dept. reported it had found no adequate evidence that they were implicated in the U.S. House of Reps. shooting incident Mar. 1.[1] . . . **Non-discrimination** clause in Govt. contracts with manufacturers was revised Apr. 22 to stipulate that contractors must not discriminate against employes due to race, religion or nationality in employment, promotion, layoffs or rates of pay. Southwestern Louisiana Inst. (Lafayette) was ordered Apr. 23 by a Federal Court in Shreveport to admit 4 Negro students because the state maintained no equal school for Negroes.[2]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Van Acker Belgian Premier

Socialist Achille van Acker, Belgian Premier in 1945-46, announced formation Apr. 22 of a Socialist-Liberal coalition Cabinet with himself as Premier. The coalition held 111 seats in the new Chamber of Deputies (lower house) against the opposition's 101. Socialist Paul-Henri Spaak was named Foreign Minister. Other Cabinet members[3]:

(Socialists): Labor—Eli Troclet, **Educatn.**—Leo Collard, **Defense**—Antoine Spinoy, **Interior**—Pierre Vermeylen, **Communicatns.**—Edouard Anseele, **Forgn. Trade**—Victor Larock, **Public Health**—Edmond Leburton; **(Liberals): Finance**—Henri Liebaert, **Justice**—Albert Lilar, **Colonies**—Auguste Buisseret, **Middle Classes**—Oscar Bossaert, **Agriculture**—Rene Lefebvre, **Economic Affairs**—Jean Rey, **Public Works**—Adolphe van Glabbeke.

Soviet Cabinet Reorganized

Russia's Supreme Soviet (Parliament) approved reorganization of the Soviet Council of Ministers (Cabinet) by Premier Georgi M. Malenkov Apr. 27. About 12 new ministries were created & Council membership was set at 55 (as against 73 under Stalin, 32 in March 1953 when the Malenkov Govt. was formed). State & internal security functions, combined last year into a single Internal Affairs Ministry under the late Lavrenti P. Beria, were again separated. State security matters (threats from abroad) were assigned to a Com. of State Security (formation revealed Apr. 26) under chairmanship of Col. Gen. Ivan A Serov, veteran secret police official. Domestic security remained under Internal Affairs Min. Sergei N. Kruglov. Other new ministers:

Radio Mfr.—V. D. Kalmykov, **Ferrous Metals**—A. N. Kuzmin, **Nonferrous Metals**—P. F. Lomako, **Meat & Milk Products**—S. F. Antonov, **Power Stations**—A. S. Pavlenko, **Electrical Goods**—I. Skidanenko, **Shipbldg.**—I. I. Nosenko, **Transport Machine Constructn.**—S. Stepanov, **Heavy Machinery Constructn.**—N. Kazakov, **Bldg. & Road Machinery**—Y. S. Novoselov, **Autos, Tractors & Agri. Machinery**—S. Skopov, **Machine Tools & Instruments**—P. I. Parshin, **Timber**—G. M. Orlov, **Paper & Wood Products**—F. D. Varaksin, **Constructn. of Metal & Chemical Plants**—D. Y. Raizer, **Bldg. Industry**—N. A. Dygai, **State Bank**—V. F. Popov.[4]

The 1954 state budget, approved by the Supreme Soviet Apr. 26: revenue 572,542,000,000 rubles ($143,135,500,000 at USSR rate); expenditures 562,801,000,000 rubles ($140,700,250,000), surplus 9,741,000,000 rubles ($2,435,250,000). Malenkov announced these production goals in 4 major fields in 1954: *steel*—41.2 million metric tons (51% rise over 1950); *coal*—346 million metric tons (33% over 1950); *electric power*—147.2 billion kwh. (63% over 1950); *cement*—18.5 million metric tons (80% over 1950).

In Brief

Egyptian publishers Mahmoud Abul Fath, 62, & his brother, Hussein, 53, owners of *Al Misri*, major morning newspaper, and 2 English-language & 3 French-language dailies in Cairo & Alexandria, were indicted Apr. 24 on charges of committing acts against the interests of the Govt. Hussein Abul Fath was president of the recently-purged Press Syndicate.[5] . . . **Inner Mongolia** changed the name of its capital from Kweisui to Huhehota (Blue City), the Red Chinese radio reported Apr. 26. . . . **Italy's** highest court (Court of Cassation) ruled Apr. 25 that about 200 long-termers among 500 political prisoners freed by amnesty last December were released improperly and must return to jail to serve reduced terms. . . . **Japanese** Diet rejected Apr. 24, by 228-208, a motion of nonconfidence against Premier Shigeru Yoshida's Govt. The test was based directly on the recent shipping scandals, indirectly on his pro-U.S. policy.)[6] Japan & Argentina signed a $10,530,000 trade contract Apr. 23. Ratification of the Chilean-Japanese peace treaty was signed in Santiago Apr. 22. . . . **Kenya** police rounded up 3,679 suspected Mau Mau members or sympathizers in Nairobi Apr. 24. They had failed to pass preliminary screening Apr. 23 in "Operation Anvil," largest mass interrogation of the anti-terrorist campaign.[7]

Netherlands' 4 Govt. coalition parties maintained their strength in local elections Apr. 22. Socialist Laborites won 29.4% of the vote (29% in 1952), Catholic People's Party 31.5% (as against 28.7%), 2 Calvinist parties 20% (unchanged). The opposition Liberals held their 8.8%. Communists dropped to 5.3% from 7.5%.[8] . . . **Pakistan** Natl. Assembly Bldg. area in Karachi was the scene of a demonstration Apr. 22 by thousands of Urdu-speaking Pakistanis protesting the Govt.'s decision to consider Bengali a 2d state language. (42 million East Pakistanis, 54% of the nation's total population, spoke Bengali, but West Pakistanis favored Urdu as the sole state language.)[9] . . . **Rumanian** Parliament approved Apr. 21 a 1954 budget of 3,543,800,000 lei (about $316 million) for agricultural development.[10]

Milovan Djilas, ousted Yugoslav CP Central Com. member & ex-Pres. of Parliament, was revealed Apr. 21 to have resigned his party membership.[11] . . . **Queen Elizabeth II** left Ceylon Apr. 21 and arrived in Aden Apr. 27. The Spanish consulate in Gibraltar was closed Apr. 9 in protest against the Queen's forthcoming visit there May 10.[12] . . . **Alfred Chlapowski,** AP correspondent, & his wife Tossia were arrested Apr. 13 in Warsaw on undisclosed charges, it was reported in London Apr. 24. . . . **Camille Chautemps,** French Vice Premier during the World War II Vichy regime, returned to Paris Apr. 23 after 14 years in the U.S. His sentence in absentia to 5 years in prison for collaboration had been voided by the statute of limitations. . . . **Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef,** deposed Sultan of Morocco, was permanently exiled to Madagascar Apr. 23 (instead of a remote Pacific island) when he promised French authorities he would refrain from all political activity.[13] . . . **Dr. Alfred A. Valdmanis,** chief of Newfoundland's industrial development program & former Latvian DP, was arrested in St. John's Apr. 23 & charged with extortion of "thousands of dollars" from firms with which he dealt on behalf of the provincial Govt.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine voters elected Rear Adm. Alberto Teisaire, Perónist candidate, as Vice President by a 2-1 majority over Crisologo Larralde, Radical Party nominee, in a national election Apr. 27. Larralde and Dr. Ricardo Balbin, Rodolfo Carrera & Ricardo Sangiacomo, also Radical leaders, were arrested Apr. 26 on suspicion of having talked disrespectfully about Pres. Juan D. Perón. Their release on Perón's orders was announced Apr. 27. (Marco Nuñez, Perónist leader in Bella Vista, & 2 policemen in Carolina were shot to death during election day disputes.)[14]

Communist activity financed by Moscow was said by the U.S. Info. Agency Apr. 25 to be "mounting" in Latin America. The USIA report said: CP membership had dropped from 300,000 to 200,000 since World War II but Latin American ties with the Kremlin had been strengthened despite outlawing of the CP by 13 of the 20 American republics; Red activity took the form of "national liberation fronts," deeper infiltration of labor unions & other groups and greater attendance by Latin Americans at Communist meetings in Europe & Asia.[15]

Guatemalan Govt. took over Apr. 22 the U.S.-controlled *Agencia Maritima Nacional* which operated harbor facilities at San José, the nation's chief seaport. All company funds & assets were frozen. The Govt. had refused to renew the firm's license and stockholders had voted Apr. 20 to liquidate the company. 54% stockholder: W. R. Grace Co. of N.Y. (Guatemala "emphatically & categorically" rejected Apr. 26 a U.S. Govt. claim for $15,854,849 compensation to the United Fruit Co. for property expropriated under Guatemala's land reform acts.)[16]

Mexican Govt. started emergency sales of essential foods at controlled rates in Mexico City Apr. 22 in an effort to hold down prices which soared after devaluation of the peso Apr. 17.[17]

1—see p. 77C2 2—91G2 3—121F3 4—106A2 5—129E3 6—106B1 7—130E1 8—Vol. XII, 282J 9—93F3 10—107A2 11—35A2 12—pp. 114B1, 35C2 13—p. 27B3 14—114G1 15—85F3 16—63D1 17—130B2

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Unions Act Vs. Slump

A "Natl. Full Employment Conf." of CIO leaders in Washington May 11 was called Apr. 25 by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to consider the "serious" unemployment problem & seek "action now" by the Govt. to solve it. (The Labor Dept. reported 322,800 new unemployment insurance claims the week ended Apr. 17—65,000 less than the previous week, 131,500 more than in the corresponding week of 1953.)[1] The United Mine Workers, citing Bureau of Mines estimates that soft coal output was 16% below the 1953 level in first-quarter 1954, asked Apr. 25 that the Govt. establish a national fuels policy barring "cheap labor" oil & gas from Mexico, Canada & other foreign countries so as to keep the U.S. coal industry "strong & efficient . . . to meet the fuel & energy needs of our nation & of our allies."

Business Groups on Taxes

A 5% cut in all personal income taxes effective Jan. 1 was proposed to the Senate Finance Com. by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. in testimony Apr. 23 by James L. Madden, chairman of the Chamber Tax Com. He said this would cut federal revenues by $1.5 billion a year as against a $2.4 billion loss for every $100 increase in personal exemptions.

The Natl. Assn. of Mfrs., through its Tax Com. chairman (Fred Maytag of Newton, Ia.), told the Senators Apr. 21 it would indorse a one-yr. extension of present corporation tax rates (30% on first $25,000 of earnings, 52% thereafter). The NAM said a proposed cut to 25% & 47%, respectively, should be made in 1955.[2]

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American newspaper revenues from advertising in 1953 totaled a record $2,655,000,000, of which $601,200,000 came from national advertisers, it was reported to the Amer. Newspaper Publishers Assn. meeting in New York Apr. 21. The ANPA agreed to let the Justice Dept.'s anti-trust division examine its files since 1941 to investigate business practices in the newspaper & advertising fields. Gen. Mgr. Richard W. Slocum of the *Philadelphia Bulletin* was elected ANPA president for 2 years. (AP Pres. Robert McLean of the *Bulletin* was re-elected Apr. 20.)[3]

Consumers Price Index dropped 0.2% to 114.8% (of 1947-49 avg.) between Feb. 15 & Mar. 15, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Apr. 22. The mid-March level was 1.1% above that of Mar. 1953, 12.8% above that of June 1950, 191.9% of the 1935-39 level.[4] . . . **U.S. farm exports** totaled $236 million in February, a "greater than seasonal" 15% increase over the January total, the Agri. Dept. reported Apr. 25.[5] . . . **Liquid savings** by individuals in the U.S. totaled $22.9 billion last year but their mortgage & installment indebtedness rose by $9.3 billion, the SEC reported Apr. 21. Individuals' liquid assets totaled $379.1 billion, debts $79.9 billion Dec. 31.[6] . . . **Working capital** of U.S. corporations rose by $2.8 billion in 1953 to $92.7 billion (SEC report Apr. 26).

N.Y., New Haven & Hartford RR directors elected Patrick B. McGinnis president & John E. Slater of New York as board chairman Apr. 21.[7] . . . **Gen. Robert E. Wood**, 74, retired Apr. 26 as Sears, Roebuck & Co. chairman. Theodore V. Houser, ex-vice chrmn. & merchandising expert, succeeded him.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Natl. Catholic Educational Assn. convention in Chicago Apr. 19-22 adopted resolutions to: "resist conformity to thought which aims to standardize our attitudes, reduce the critical judgment & abdicate reason in obsequious assent to unworthy patterns of present day thinking"; emphasize the liberal arts as the core of all education in Catholic institutions; ask Congress to restore a $6 million cut in the $15 million program for international exchange of students & teachers*; teach Christian principles to prepare students for "a rational & convincing attack on subtle Communist propaganda"; give greater attention to problems of physically & mentally handicapped children. Dr. Karl E. Ettinger, a consultant to the Hoover Comm. on Govt. Reorganization, told the convention Apr. 21: only 225 of 700 adequately-equipped colleges & universities in the U.S. had been given research contracts by the Govt.; 55% of the $350,000 appropriated by Congress last year for research through colleges went to Harvard, MIT, Calif. Inst. of Tech., Columbia & the U. of Chicago, those 5 institutions comprising a virtual "cartel" in federally-sponsored research.[8]

Russian Orthodox Easter was observed Apr. 25. Press dispatches from Moscow reported capacity attendance at churches there & at the cathedral in nearby Zagorsk.[9] . . . **United Lutheran Church** in Amer. reported Apr. 19 that its membership reached a record total of 2,143,020 last year (2.6% above 1952), congregations totaled 4,304 (increase of 51) and expenditures totaled $81,399,097. . . . **Italian Youth of Catholic Action** disclosed Apr. 22 that its president, Mario Rossi, had resigned after the Vatican challenged his advocacy of Catholic collaboration with Communists.[10]

*Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon testified before the Senate Appropriations Com. 26 to urge restoration of the cut. He said his Far Eastern trip last year convinced him that educational exchange put across the U.S. viewpoint abroad "more effectively than any other" program.

1—see pp. 130G2, 122F1 2—70C2 3—131G1 4—122A3 5—86D3 6—130F3 7—130F3 8—123E2 9—Vol. XIII, 436A1 10—p. 119F1 11—131E1 12—24E3 13—103C1

ARTS & SCIENCE

Polio Vaccine Tests Begin

A nationwide test of Salk anti-poliomyelitis vaccine, scheduled to involve 900,000 children in 171 areas of 45 states this year, began in several southern, western and eastern states Apr. 26-27. The Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis decided Apr. 25 to proceed with the tests after an advisory committee, meeting in Washington, approved the safety of the vaccine. The committee reported there had been "no recognizable untoward effects" on 7,507 Pittsburgh area children inoculated during preliminary tests.[11]

Senators Probe Comic Books

Hearings on the effect of crime, horror & supernatural comic books on young readers were held in New York Apr. 21-22 by the Senate Judiciary Subcom. on Juvenile Delinquency under chairmanship of Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R., N.J.). The subcommittee was told Apr. 21 by Dr. Harris Peck, a Court of Domestic Relations psychiatrist, that the books were not a "primary" cause of juvenile delinquency and did not lead normal children astray. Dr. Fredric Wertham, a psychiatrist specializing in the problem, held that "normal" children were most affected by the books because "most morbid" children were obsessed with their own fantasies. Pres. William M. Gaines of the Entertaining Comics Group contended Apr. 21 that horror books published by his firm did neither harm nor good. A spokesman for the News Dealers Assn. of Greater N.Y. told the subcommittee Apr. 22 that wholesalers forced dealers to take consignments of comics "tied in" with shipments of standard magazines.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), a subcommittee member, charged Apr. 22 that the Child Study Assn. had practiced "fraud & deceit" by not disclosing that 2 of its consultants advising parents on comic books held paid posts with the Natl. Comics Group, a publisher. Assn. Dir. Gunnar Dybwad held that NCG published high-class comics.[12]

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F. Wayland Ayer Cup for excellence in newspaper typography was awarded Apr. 22 to the *N.Y. Herald Tribune*. . . . **British Actors Equity** reported Apr. 25 that European actors would demand 50% above fees for domestic programs to appear on the projected 8-nation European TV network.[13] . . . **Illinois** State Welfare Dept. announced Apr. 26 an $8,000,000 program of research & education on mental illness —said to be larger than all other state programs in the field combined. . . . **Bancroft Prizes**, annual awards for distinguished writing of U.S. history, were given Apr. 20 at Columbia U., New York to Clinton Rossiter for *Seedtime of the Republic* and William L. Langer & S. Everett Gleason for *The Undeclared War*. . . . **Comstock Prize** of the Natl. Academy of Sciences was awarded Apr. 26 in Washington to Dr. William Schockley, Bell Telephone physicist, for discoveries leading to invention of the transistor.

Solar battery converting rays of the sun directly into electrical energy was demonstrated Apr. 25 in Murray Hill, N.J. by Bell Telephone

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Laboratories. The battery made use of silicon to convert about 6% of sunlight falling on it. Inventors: physicist G. L. Pearson, chemist C. S. Fuller, engineer D. M. Chapin. . . .

U.S. Copyright Office reported Apr. 23 that it registered 59,371 periodicals, 59,302 musical compositions, 52,347 books, pamphlets & similar publications during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953. Copyright registrations in effect on that date exceeded 5,000,000.

NEW BOOKS

The Chisholm Trail. By Wayne Gard. History of Texas-Kansas cattle trail which furthered development of Texas. Apr. 22. (Oklahoma U., 296 pp., $4.50)†

Confederate Agent: A Discovery in History. By James D. Horan. Account of Civil War espionage & Copperhead insurrection. Apr. 21. (Crown, 326 pp., $5)†

The Execution of Private Slovik. By William Bradford Huie. Investigation of life of only U.S. soldier in World War II shot for desertion. Apr. 22. (Duell-Little, Brown, 247 pp. $3.50)†

Freedom, Loyalty, Dissent. By Henry Steele Commager. Historian says security, enlightenment cannot be had without liberty. Apr. 22. (Oxford, 155 pp., $2.50)†

Jordan County. By Shelby Foote. Short stories & novella which look into Southern attitudes. Apr. 26. (Dial, 298 pp., $3.50)*

Syngman Rhee: The Man Behind the Myth. By Robert T. Oliver. Biography of Korean leader. Apr. 27. (Dodd, Mead, 380 pp., $5)†

Of Whales & Men. By R. B. Robertson. Voyage aboard modern whaling ship by Scottish psychiatrist who served as ship's surgeon. BOMC May choice. Apr. 26. (Knopf, 300 pp., $4.50)†

OBITUARIES

Howard Lewis Aller, 70, bd. chrmn. Texas Utilities Co. (Dallas), ex-pres. Amer. Power & Light Co.; Apr. 20 in New York.

Stephen Ames, 54, stage & film producer (*Guest in the House, Boy With Green Hair, Ride Vaquero*); Apr. 22, Malibu Beach, Calif.

Rudolf Beran, 66, Czech Prime Min. in first month of German occupation (1938), jailed in 1947 as collaborator; death in Leopoldov, Czech., reported in Bonn, Germany, Apr. 24.[1]

Dr. Raymond C. Briant, 52, director of Oak Ridge Natl. Laboratory project to develop atomic aircraft engine; Apr. 25 in Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Harvey Corbett, 81, architect (Rockefeller Center in N. Y., Bush House in London, Geo. Washington Masonic Natl. Memorial in Alexandria, Va.); Apr. 21 in New York.

Justice Samuel Dickstein, 69, of N. Y. State Supreme Court, Democratic Congressman 1923-45; Apr. 21 in N. Y.

Guy Patterson Gannett, 72, foundr.-pres. of newspaper & radio-TV chain in Maine; Apr. 24 in New York.

Strickland Gillilan, 84 humorist (*Off Agin, On Agin, Gone Agin, Finnigan*); Apr. 25 in Warrenton, Va.

Donald Harper, 85, intl. lawyer, a leader of American colony in Paris; Apr. 24 in Neuilly, France.

Dr. Frederick DeForest Heald, 81, pioneer plant pathologist at Wash. State Coll.; Apr. 24, Spokane, Wash.

Joseph Hergesheimer, 74, one of U.S.' most prolific novelists, historian (*Three Black Pennys, Java Head*); Apr. 25, Sea Isle City, N. J.

Dr. Herman O. Mosenthal, 75, authority on diabetes, ex-pres. Amer. Diabetes Assn.; Apr. 24, N. Y.

Duke of Somerset (Evelyn Francis Edward Seymour), 71, head of one of England's oldest titled families, career soldier; Apr. 26, London.

*Fiction †Non-Fiction 1—see Vol. VII, p. 130P 2—p. 96F1 3—p. 132F1 4—p. 124A2 5—p. 132E3 6—Vol. XIII, 440E3 7—p. 80F2 8—p. 96D3 9—Vol. XIII, 208P 10—p. 103G3

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

At least 33 persons were reported killed Apr. 22 when a truck in which they were riding crashed through a bridge & fell into the Santa River 150 mi. north of Lima, Peru. . . . 25 persons were found dead Apr. 26 in the wreckage of an Argentine Airlines plane that crashed Apr. 23 in the Vilgo Mtns. of northwestern Argentina. . . . Mass inoculations against cholera were begun Apr. 21 in Calcutta after an epidemic of the disease had caused 59 deaths.

Crime News

Vincent (Jim) Macri, 48, associate of Albert Anastasia & other N. Y. & N. J. racketeers, was found murdered Apr. 25 in the Bronx, N. Y. He had been shot & his body hidden in the trunk of his car.[5] . . . Johnny Dalessio (Dee), 41, & his brother Alexander (or Pope), 39, were given jail sentences of one year & 9 mos., respectively, in New York Apr. 26 for conspiracy to operate a bookmaking syndicate on Staten Island. 5 ex-police detectives & 12 other bookmakers also were given jail sentences (those of ex-Police Inspector Valentine W. Correll & 6 bookmakers suspended).[6] . . . Atty. Gen. Elmo Christianson of North Dakota & Herman Plaster of St. Paul, Minn. were convicted in federal court in Bismark, N. D. Apr. 22 of conspiracy to bring slot machines into North Dakota in 1950-51. . . . The Jarka Corp., a major stevedoring firm, was fined $2,000 & its president, Frank W. Nolan, given a suspended 6-mo. jail sentence in New York Apr. 26 on pleas of guilty to bribery of steamship company representatives & agencies to get business.[7]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Actress Rita Hayworth was awarded custody of her 2 children Apr. 26 in White Plains, N. Y., after agreeing that Westchester County Children's Court would keep them under jurisdiction for 3 months. The Soc. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had charged Apr. 23 that the girls, Rebecca Welles, 9, & Yasmin Khan, 4, who had been left with Mrs. Dorothy Chambers, an antique dealer, were neglected while Miss Hayworth vacationed in Florida with husband Dick Haymes.[8] . . . **Mrs. Wanda Jennings,** 28, of St. Louis was named the winner of the "Mrs. America" contest Apr. 25 in Daytona Beach, Fla.

Married: Patricia Kennedy, 26, daughter of ex-Amb.-to-Britain Joseph P. Kennedy, to movie actor Peter Lawford, 30; Apr. 24 in New York. . . . Comedienne Martha Raye, 37, to dancer Edward T. Begley, 30; Apr. 21 in Arlington, Va. (her 5th).[9] . . . Lotte Adenauer, 28, daughter of West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, to architect Herbert Malthaup, 32; Apr. 25 in Rhoendorf, Germany. . . . N. Y. socialite Joanne Connelley, 23, to Bolivian tin heir Jaime Ortiz Patino; Apr. 22 in Paris (her 2d). . . . Carol Ann Beery, adopted daughter of the late actor Wallace Beery, to TV actor Don Hayden; Apr. 25 in West Los Angeles, Calif.

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing. Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson, 22, 3d-ranking heavyweight (194½ lb.), lost a 10-round decision in Brooklyn Apr. 26 to Jimmy Slade, 28, 181½ lb., for N.Y. state heavyweight title.[10]

Golf. $35,000 Tournament of Champions in Las Vegas, Nev. Apr. 25: won by Art Wall Jr., 30, of Pocono Manor, Pa., for $10,000.

Horse Racing. $122,750 Wood Memorial at Jamaica, N.Y. Apr. 24: won by Robert S. Lytle's Correlation, Willie Shoemaker up, for $86,000.[2] . . . 58th Maryland Hunt Cup race at Shawan, Md. Apr. 24: won by Cynthia Cannon's Marchized, ridden by Mike Smithwick.

Soccer. English Soccer League title: won in London Apr. 24 (for the first time in 66 years) by the Wolverhampton Wanderers.

Track & Field. Drake Relays in Des Moines, Ia. Apr. 23-24: Kansas won unofficial team title and set new U.S. records in the sprint medley (3 min. 21.4 sec.) & distance medley (9 min. 50.4 sec.) Parry O'Brien bettered his world shot put record with a toss of 59 ft. 9¾ in.[3]

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Clarence (Bevo) Francis & Newt Oliver, ex-basketball star & coach, respectively, at Rio Grande (Ohio) College, signed Apr. 26 to play for & coach Abe Saperstein's Boston Whirlwinds barnstorming team for $30,000. Francis was barred from the Natl. Basketball Assn. until 1956 Apr. 22 because he would have graduated from Rio Grande that year.[4] . . . **Frank Selvy** of Furman, who set a new one-season college basketball scoring record last winter (1,209 pts. avg. 41.7 a game), was drafted Apr. 24 by Baltimore of the NBA.

Natl. Hockey League All-Star team named by sports writers & broadcasters (announced Apr. 23): goal—Harry Lumley, Toronto; defense—Red Kelly, Detroit, & Doug Harvey, Montreal; center—Ken Mosdell, Montreal; right wing—Gordie Howe, Detroit; left wing—Ted Lindsay, Detroit. A press-broadcaster poll announced Apr. 26 named Camille Henry, 21, N.Y. forward, outstanding NHL rookie.[2]